THE tomahawk is buried, the pipe of peace has been dug up and lighted, the aromatic smoke ascends, and the warriors are friends again.

Congress met yesterday. Oh, lot. pshaw! just wait until our noble a-Bate ment Legislature meets in our grand unpaid for capitol, and then you'll see wisdom wedded to honesty.

CHEONICLE was sold fer \$160,000. Ahem! that's all right until the

tax assessors come about-and then,-well, we'll talk privately on 1890. the subject.

THE Secretary of State says he has received complete election returns from all the counties, except dy, Johnson, Lincoln, Pickett, Scott | tion. and Union. When the official vote is all in we

will publish it.

THE funding of the State debt a day.

The bondholders, evidently, have no fears of Bate and a Bate-We have a thing called a Consti-

tution in the United States. The bondholders rely on it. It forbids States to break contracts.

We have received many cordial endorsements of the policy of the CHRONICLE, as indicated in Sunday's candidates.

This is gratifying, and will confirm us in our resolution to persevere in a course that, while it may disappoint the hot heads and cold hearts, will, we believe, gratify the

man who would like to see the past 3:10 adjourned. buried and its strifes forgotten.

Congress Meets-And the Country

Washington, December 4.—In con- Davis, of Illinois. sequence of the unrecinded order of 47th Congress was to-day opened by the Senate had convened and was the Speaker at that hour. The gal- ready for business. leries, though not crowded, were exchanging jocular remarks in refer- | the table. ence to the recent election.

covering the floor, though the re- on printing. varnishing of the desks tends to session by the late Representative took recess for half an hour. Upregraff, of Outo, was tastefully decorated in black and ornamented with a basket of fl wers.

In his opening prayer, the Chap- printed. lam of the House alluded to the deaths of Representatives Lowe and during the recess in health and pros-

Cark proceeded to call the roll of

of 202 members.

The I howing gentlemen were born Recee, of Genergia, to succeed Alab cas, to succeed himself.

Mr. Calking, of Indiana, presented, by request, a memorial against swear ng of Mr. Sheny, but asked for no action beyond the reference of the memorial of the committee on elections, which was done.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the tariff commission, and Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, moved its reference to the committee on ways and means. The reportis submitted in manuscript, making a Senator Hill, adjourned very voluminous document of about Mr. Cox, of New York, inquired

Whether it was a complete report.

Mr. Kelley—It is a finished work. ple. Mr. Cox-Does this discharge the commission?

Mr. Kelley-That is the under-standing of the commission. The secretary leaves Washington to day en route for Europe.

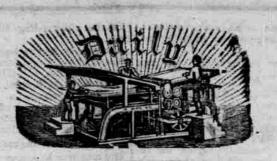
Mr. Cox-I am very happy to hear it. [Laughter.] The report was referred to the committee on ways and means, and

ordered printed. Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, from the committee on appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation

bill, and it was reterred to the com-The Speaker then, as the regular is the title of an interesting treatise (96

order, proceeded to the call of States pages) sent, postpaid, for three for bills, which were introduced and referred in large numbers. Among them was one by Mr. Herbert, of Alabama: Further to promote the executive officers and employes of

## Knoxville



## Chronicle.

VOL. XIII.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.: TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1882.

Wall Paper Dealers and Hangers.

GFurnishing and Hanging NEW and ARTISTIC Paper a Specialty.

HAVELY & THOMPSON,

HOUSE.

OFFICE-In rear of Merchants' Bank, Gay

NO. 154

To repeal the internal revenue

By Mr. Honk, of Tennesee: To preserve the purity of election francause and to pumsa bribery and other offences against a free bal-

By Mr. Dingley, of Maine; to remove certain burdens on American merchant marine and to amend the THE New York Sun says THE duty, of iron materials necessary for mend to their consideration such measures 1st, 1883, and before January 1st,

By Mr. Cox, of New York; to authorize the purchase of foreign built ships by citizens of the United States for use in the foreign car ying-trade, also giving notice of the termination of the treaty of 1868, origin to the disturbed condition of that country, has led to a somewhat ex-Anderson, Chester, DeKalb, Grun- with the North German confedera-

By Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana; amending the rules of the House so that all subjects relating to the improvement of the Mississippi River shall be referred to the committee on levees and improvement of the goes on at the rate of about \$20,000 Mississippi River, and granting that committee some privileges in reporting bills, making appropriations for accorded the committee on commerce in reporting bills for the improvement of rivers and hurbors, or the committee on appropriations in reporting general appropriation

A resolution was adopted changing the daily hour for the meeting of the House to 12 o'clock noon.

At 1:39 the President's message was received and immediately read of both the recent Congressional completed at 3 o'clock, and together received. There is reason to believe that is ne-endorsements from the friends | The reading of the message was with accompanying documents, was the time is not far distant when Russia will ordered printed and referred to the be able to secure toleration to all faiths committee of the whole.

The testimony taken by the special committee upon the Mississippi improvement was ordered printed.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, then the death of Hon J. T. Updegraff, and the House, as a mark of respect We entreat the support of every to the memory of the deceased, at

SENATE.

Washington, December 4 The Senate was called to order at noon. by President Pro. Tem. Senator

After prayer by the Chaplain, the customary resolutions were adopted last session fixing at 11 a. m as the for the appointment of committees hour for the daily assembling of the to notify the President and House House, the second session of the of Representatives respectively that conferences for the consideration of important Congress was to-day opened by the Senate had convened and was tant matters of common interest to civilized

The President, pro. tem., subcomfortably filled, and on the floor mitted the reports of the secretary, conventions and that provision be made to a bustling throng of members en- sergeant at-arms and finance clerk defray the expenses incident thereto. gaged in friendly greetings and in of the Senate, which were laid on

A resolution to print 20,000 copies The apperance of the Chamber is of the report of the tariff commis- and a certificate of naturalization not changed; the same dingy carpet | sion was referred to the committee | has

The calendar was then taken up. make the hall look somewhat After disposing of one or two private to this government so reasonable and just. brighter. The desk occupied last bills, the Senate, at 1 o'clock p. m., I have already called the attention of Con-

A 1:30 o'clock the Senate was dent's message was read and ordered

other members had been preserved league, Senator Hill, of Georgia. as to amount in effect to a considerable ex-

It becomes my most painful The Speaker then formally de- duty, in this official form, to anclared the session opened, and the nounce to the Senate the death of my late colleague Hon. Benjamin H. Hill. That patriotic citizen, grand cattle, to be held at Hamburg in July, 1883. The call disclosed the presence orator, able statesman and Christian gen leman died at his residence in the city of Atlanta on the 16th day then sworn in as members of the of August last. The intelligence of House to fill vacatories: Hett, of the death of Senator Hill was re- ter to Hanois, to succeed Mr. Hawk; Sea- ceived with profound regret throughout the whole country, but the peos | Has evoked from that government expres-Mr Stephens; Cons. M. Shedy, of ple of Georgia, whom he had so ably served and who had so long delighted to honor him were the greatest Italian government has raised a question as sufferers and grief-stricken. They to the propriety of recognizing, in his dual bowed their heads in sorrow, and will long mourn their irreparable

was unanimously adopted, and then with on motion of Senator Brown, the Senate, at 2:50 p. m., as a token of respect for the memory of the late

With Diamond Dyes any lady can get as good results as the best practical dyer. the assassination, or attempted assassination of the chief of the State. Negotiations have Every dye warranted true to name and sam-

The North American Review says: "During the century just passed, the population of the United States has increased eleven fold, and churches have increased thirty-seven fold, and while a hundred years ago there was one church to every 1,700 inhabitants, there is now one for every 529."

I had severe attacks of gravel and kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time. - A Dirtinguished Lawyer of Wayne Co., N. Y.

"WOMEN AND HER DISEASES" Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL AS, SOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

You Don't Say?

Recently quite an interesting occurrence the United States government from happened here. A pious community earpolitical assessments. It prohibits nestly rejoiced over the conversion of a State. any Senator or Representative in prodigal son, and with breathless attention Congress, or officer appointed by listened to his solemn promises henceforth the President, from requesting or to abstain from various beverages, when

MESSAGE

OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR

To the Congress of the United States. Washington, D. C. December 4, 1882 -The following is the President's message to the Senate and House of Representatives of

the Uni ed States: laws relating to the discharge of seamen; and also a bill providing for the importation in bond free of the importation in bond, free of tion of the state of the Union and recomthe construction of sail or steam yes. as he shall judge necessary and expedient. sels to be employed in foreign trade, such vessels to be built after January the gratifying condition of our foreign affairs. Our intercourse with other powers has continued to be of the most friendly character Such slight differences as have arisen during the year have been already settled, or are likely to reach an early adjustment. The arrest of citizens of the United States in Ireland under recent laws which owe their

tended correspondence with the

A disposition to respect our rights has been practically manifested by the release of the

arrested parties. The claim of this natiou in regard to the supervision and control of any interocean ic canal across the American isthmus has continued to be the subject of conference. It is likely that time will be more powerful than discussion in removing the disagreethe improvement of that river as are | ment between the two nations, whose friendship is so closely cemented by the intimacy of their relations and the community of

Our long established friendliness with

Has remained unshaken. It has prompted me to proffer the earnest counsels of this government, that measures be adopted for suppressing the proscription which the Hebrew race in that country has lately suffered. It has not transpired that any American citizen has been subjected to arrest or injury, but our courteous remonwithin her borders.

AT AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION Held at Paris in 1880, and attended by representatives of the United States su agreement was reached in respect to the protection of trade marks, patented hearts, will, we believe, gratify the cool heads and warm hearts who love the principles of our party and long to see harmony among its the death of Hon. W. M. Lowe, of the principles of our party and long to see harmony among its the death of Hon. W. M. Lowe, of the protection of trade marks, patented articles and the rights of manufacturing firms and corporations. The formulating into treaties of the recommendations thus adopted is receiving the attention which it

is a subject now under consideration by an international conference at Paris. Believing that it is clearly the true policy of this government to favor the neutralization of this means of intercourse, I requested our minister to France to attend the convention from the government of as a delegate. I also designated two of our eminent scientists to attend as our repre-sentatives at the meeting of the international committee at Paris, for considering the adoption of a common unit to measure

In view of the frequent occurrence of nations, I respectfully suggest that the Excretionary power to send delegates to such

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN

As to the effect of a judgment, has not yet been adjusted, but it is hoped and believed that the negotiations now in progress will result in the establishment of the position which seems gress to the fact that in the ports of Spain and colonies onerous fines have lately been impos d upon vessels of the United States again called to order, and the Presi- for trivial, technical offenses against local regulations. Efforts for the abatement of these exactions have thus far proved unsuc-Senator Brown, of Georgia, then, in a solemn and feeling manner, announced the death of his late col-He said: "Mr. President- port duty, and that our remonstrances in this regard have not, as yet, received the

Has invited the United States to participate in an international exhibition of domestic important that in the early days of this session Congress should make a suitable appropriation for that purpose.

The death of Mr. Marsh, our late minis-

sions of profound respect for his exalted character, and for his honorable career in the diplomatic service of his country. The capacity, the representation of this country recently accredited, both as secretary of

Which has been in operation since 1874, has been lately supplanted by another. The Senate has signified its approval, and ratifica-tions have been duly exchange i between extraditable crimes has been auded that of

SWITZERLAND. Looking to a settlement by treaty, of the question whether its citizens can renounce their al egiance and become citizens of the United States without obtaining the consent I am glad to inform you that the immi-

gration of paupers and criminals, from certain of the can-tons of Switzerland has substantially ceased and is no longer sanctioned by the authorities. The consideration of this sub-ject prompts the suggestion that the act of August 3, 1882, which has for its object

THE RETURN OF FOREIGN CONVICTS to their own country, should be so modified tives of the people before pursuing a line as not to be open to the interpretation that of policy somewhat novel in its character,

which this government has put upon the treaty of 1830, relative to its jurisdictional rights in Turkey. It may well be, however, that this difference will be adjusted by a general revision of the system of jurisdiction of the United States in the countries of non of the United States in the countries of the East, a subject to which your attention

In the interest of justice towards CHINA AND JAPAN,

demanding from any officers or employes of the government, money for other than of value for political purposes.

By Mr. Vance, of Noth Carolins:

To abstain from various beverages, when suddenly one of the members arose and besencingly exclaimed: "My good brother, make one exception and drink Foss & Schneider's 'Nonpareil' Export Lager. For sale at Koblhase's.

I trust that the question of the return of the indemnity fund to the governments of those countries, will reach, at the present assisting to abstain from various beverages, when suddenly one of the members arose and besencingly exclaimed: "My good brother, make one exception and drink Foss & Schneider's 'Nonpareil' Export Lager. For sional discussion. The treaty lately one of the members arose and between the indemnity fund to the governments of those countries, will reach, at the present assisting to abstain from various beverages, when suddenly one of the members arose and between the indemnity fund to the governments of those countries, will reach, at the present assisting to arbitration. Changes have occurred in the indemnity fund to the governments of those countries, will reach, at the present assisting to abstain from various beverages, when suddenly one of the members arose and between the indemnity fund to the governments of the indemnity fund to the government

EGYPT. the timely presence of American vessels served as a protection to the persons and property of many of our own citizens and of citizens of other countries, whose governments have expressed their thanks for this assistance he recent legislation restricting the immigration of laborers from China, has giv-n rise to the question whether Chinese pro-ceeding to or from another country may lawfully pass through our own. Constru-ing the act of May 6, 1882, in connection with the treaty of November 7, 1880, the restriction would seem to be limited to

This government has recently had occasion to manifest its interest in THE REPURLIO OF LIBERIA. by seeking an amicable settlement of the

Chinese immigrants coming to the United States as laborers, and would not forbid a

mere transit across our territory. I ask the

attention of Congress to the subject for

such action, if any, as may be deemed ad-

boundary dispute now pending between that republic and the British Possession of Sierra Leone. The reciprocity treaty with

Will become terminable after September 9, 1883, on twelve months notice by either party. While certain provisions of that compact may have proved onerous, its existence has fostered commercial relations which it is important to preserve. I suggest, therefore, that early consideration be given to such modifications of the treaty as seem to be demanded by the interests of

our people.

In view of our increasing trade with both Hayti and Santo Domingo, I advise that provision be made for diplomatic intercourse with the latter, by enlarging the scope of the mission at Port-au-Prince. I regret that certain claims of American citizens against

THE GOVERNMENT OF HAYTI Have thus far been urged unavailingly. A recent agreement with Mexico provides for the crossing of the frontier by the

called attention to the prevalent

LAWLESSNESS UPON THE BORDERS And to the necessity of legislation for its suppression. I again invite the attention of It appears that the ordinary revenues from Congress to the subject. A partial relef from these mischiefs has been sought in 30, 1882, were as follows: a convention, which now awaits the opproval of the Senate, as does o another touching the establishment of the international boundary between the on circulation and deposits of National United States and Mexico. If the latter is Banks, \$89,560.79; 45; from repayment of retified the action of Congress will be re- interest by Pacific Railway Companies. quire I for establishing suitable commissions \$840,554 30; from sinking fund for Pacific of survey. The boundary dispute between Railway Companies, \$796,271.42; from

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA, friendly counsels to both parties, has been amicably settled. No c ange has occurred in our relations with Venezuela I again invoke your action in the matter of the pending awards against that republic to which reference was made by a special message from the Executive, at your last session. An invitation has been received

VENEZUELA To send representatives in July, 1883 to Caracas for participating in the Centennial Celebration of the birth of polivar, the founder of South American independence. In connection with this event it is designed to commence the erection, at Caracas, of a statue of Washington and to conduct an industrial exhibit on, which will be open to American products I recommend that the United States be represented, and that suitable provisions be made therefor. The elevation of the grade of our mission in Central America to the plenipotentiary rank which was authorized by Congress at its late ses-

sion has been since effected. THE WAR BETWEEN PERH AND ROLIVIA On one side and Chili on the other began more than three years ago, the occupation by Chili, in 18-0, of all the litteral territory of Bolivia. Negotiations for peace were conducted under the direction of the United States. The alies refused to concede any territory. But Chili has since become mas-ter of the whole coast of both countries and of the capital of Peru A year since, as you have already been advised by cor respondence transmitted to you in January ast, this government sent

A SPECIAL MISSION To the beligerent powers to express the cept a money indemnity for the expenses of the war and to relinquish her demand for a portion of the territory of her autagonist. This recommendation, which Chili declined to follow, this government did not assume resort to measures which would be in keeping neither with the temper of our people nor with the spirit of our institut

The power of Peru no longer extends over whole territory, and, in the event of our interference to dictate peace, would need to be supplemented by the armies and navies of the United S ates. Such interference would almost inevitably lead to the establishment of a protectorate-a result utterly at odds with our just policy, injurious to our present interests and full of embarrassments for the

THE TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES.

apon terms at once just to the victorious loss.

Senator Brown then offered the customary resolution of regret, which legation, and as consul general at home. He has been received as secretary, but his exequatur as consul general has thus far been withheld. The extradition convention legation, and generous to its adversaries, this government has spared no efforts, save such as might involve the complications which I have indicated.

1 tis greatly to be deplored that Chili

It is greatly to be deplored that Chili seems resolved to exact such rigorous conditions of peace and indisposed to submit to arbitration, the terms of an amicable settle-ment. No peace is likely to be lasting that is not sufficiently equitable and just to command the approval of other nations. About a year since invitations were extended to the nations of this continent to send representatives to

A PEACE CONGRESS,

to assemble at washington in November. 1882. The time of meeting was fixed at a period then remote in the hope—as the invitation itself declared—that in the meautime the disturbances between the American Republic would be adjusted. As that expectation seemed unlikely to be realized. I asked in April last for an expression of opinion from the two houses of Congress as to the advisability of holding the proposed convention at the time appointed. This action was prompted in part by doubts which mature reflection had suggested whether the diplomatic usage and traditions of the gov-ernment did not make it fitting that the Executive should consult the representapone the convocation and so notified the several governments which had been invited to attend. I am unwilling to dismiss this subject without assuring you of my support of any measure the wisdom of Con-gress may devise for the promotion of

PEACE ON THIS CONTINENT And throughout the world, and I trust that the time is nigh, when, with the universal assent of civil zed people, all international differences shall be determined witout re-

have been raised in grade. Switzerland has created a plenipotentiary mission to this government, an embassy from Madigascar and a minister from Siam will shortly of political economy, that all taxes are burarrive. Our diplomatic intercourse has been enlarged by the establishment of relations with the new government of Servia; been among our people wide differences of by the creation of a mission to Siam, and sentiment as to the best methods of raising by the restoration of the mission to Greece. the national revenues; and, indeed, as to The Shah of Persia has expressed his grati- the principles upon which texation should

fication that a charge d'affaires will shortly be based, there has been substantial accord the representatives of Great Britian.

I renew my recommendation of such legislation as will place the United States in harmony with other maritime powers with

THE INTERNATIONAL BULES

For the prevention of collisions at sea. In confo mity with your joint resolution of the 30th, 1881, the surplus revenue 30th of August last, I have directed the Section of the 100,000,000, for the fiscal retary of State to address all foreign gove never ended on the 30th of June last, the ments in respect to a proposed conference for considering the subject of the univer-al adoption of a common prime meridan to be used in the reckoning of longitude, and in the regulation of time throughout the civilized world. Their replies will, in due time, be laid before you An agreement was reached at Paris, in 1875, between the principal powers, for the interchange of official publications through the medium of their respective Foreign Departments. The admirable system which has been built up by the enterprise of

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION Affords a practical basis for our co-operation in this scheme, and an arrangement has been effected by which that institution will perform the necessary labor, under the di-rection of the Department of State, and a reasonable compensation therefor should be provided by law. A clause in the act making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service, contemplates the reorganization of both branches of such service, on a salaried basis, leaving the fees to inure to the benefit of the treasury. I cordially favor such a project as like y to correct abuses in the present system. The Secretary of State will present to you

armed forces of either country in pursuit of hostile Indians. In my message of last year tion. A full and interesting exhibit of the THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

is afforded by the report of the Secretary. From customs, \$220,410,730 25; from internal revenue, \$146,497,595 45; from sales of public lands, \$4,753,140 37; from tax on circulation and deposits of National oustoms fees, times penalties, &c , \$1,343,and I nds, \$2 638 990.97; from proceeds of sales of government property, \$314 959 85; from profits on comage bullion deposits and assays, \$4.116.693.73; from Indian trust funds, \$5,705,243 22; from deposits by individuals for surveying public lands, \$205,236 36, from revenues of the District of Columbia, \$1,715,176 41; from miscel laneous sources, \$3 383 445 43; total ordinary receipts, \$403 725,250 28.

THE ORDINARY EXPENDITURES for the same period, were: For civil expenses, \$18,042 386 42; for foreign intercourse, \$137,583 19; for Indians, \$9.736,747 40; for pensions, \$61,345,193.95; for the military establishment, including river and har-bor improvements and arsenals, \$43, 570 494 19; for the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improve-ments at the navy yards, \$15,032,046.26; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses and collect ing the revenue, \$34,539,237 50, for expenditures on account of the District of Col-umbia, \$3,330.543.87. for interest on the public debt, \$71,077.206.79; total ordinary expenditures, \$257,981,439 57; leaving

A SUSPLUS REVENUE Of \$145,593 810.71, which, with an amount d awn from the cash balance in the treasury of \$20,737,694 84, making \$106,281, 505 55, was applied to the reduction of bonds. For the sinking fund, \$60 079 150,-00; of fractional currency for the sinking fund, \$58.705.55; of loan of July and August, 1861, \$62.572.050 00; of loan of March, 1863, \$4,472,900 00; of funded loan of 1881, \$37.194,450 00; of join of 1858, \$1,000.00; of loan of February, 1861, \$30,300 000, of five-twenties of 1862, \$2,100 00; of five-twenties of 1864, \$7,400 00; of five-twenties of 1865, \$6,500; of tenforties of 1864. \$254,550.00; of consols of 1865, \$86,450 00; of consols of 1867, \$408,250 00, of consols of 1868, \$141,400 -00; of Oregon war debt, \$ 70,250 00; of old demand compound interest and other notes, \$18,350.00; total, \$166,281,505.55.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE Of the United States, during the last fiscal year, including imports and exports of merchandise and specie, was as follows: Exports merchandise, \$750.542 257; specie, \$49.417.479; total, \$799.959,736; imports, merchandise, \$724,639 074; specie, \$42,-472,890; total, \$767,111,964; excess of ex ports over imports of merchandise, \$25,-902,683. This excess is less than it has been before for any of the previous six years, as appears by the following table: Year ended June 30, 1876 ..... \$ 79 643,4 1 Year ended June 30, 1877...... 15,152,094 Year ended June 30, 1878...... 257,814,234 Year ended June 30, 1879 ..... 264,661,666 Year ended June 30, 1880...... 167 683 912 Year ended June 30, 1881..... 259,712 718 Year ended June 30, 1882..... 25,902 653

During the year there have been organ-And of those justitutions there are now in operation 2,269, a larger number than ever before. The value of their notes in active erentation on July 1. 1882, was \$32 465. 648. I commend to your attention the Secretary's views in respect to the likelihood of a serious contraction of this circulation, and to the modes by which that resuit may, in his judgment, be averted. In respect to the coinage of .

and the retirment of silver certificates, I have seen nothing to alter, but much to confirm the sentiment to which I gave ex pression last year. A comparison between the respective amounts of silver dollar cir-culation of November 1, 1881, and on November 1, 1882, shows a slight increase of a million and a half dollars; but during the interval there had been in the whole num ber coined an increase of twenty-six millions of the one hundred and twenty-eight millions thus far minted, little more than thir.y-five millions are in

ACCUMULATED COIN Has grown so great that the vault room at present available for storage is scarcely sufficient to contain it It is not apparent why it affects the extradition of criminals on preferred charges of crime.

In view of the fact that no action was taken by Congress in the premises and that no provision had been made for necessary expenses, I subsequently decided to post-to the grounds which seemed last year to to the grounds which seemed last year to justify their retirement, may be mentioned the effect which is likely to ensue from the supply of

GOLD CERTIFICATES. For whose issuance Congress recently made provision, and which are now in active cir-

You cannot fail to note with interest the discussion by the Secretary as to the ne-cessity of providing by legislation some mode of freeing the treasury of an excess of assets.

In the event that Congress fails to reach an early agreement for THE REDUCTION OF TAXATION, I heartily approve the Secretary's recommendation of immediate and extensive

cluded with Corea awaits the action of the Senate.

During the late disturbance in EGYPT.

Chili, China, France, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands and Bussia have presented their credentials. The missions of Denmark and Venezula at this capital gress at its last session, the importance of relieving the industry and enterprise of the densome, however wisely and prudently imposed, and though there have alway be sent to that country, whe e the rights of ou citizens have been hitherto guarded by economical administration of the govern-

THE PUBLIC REVENUES have far exceeded that limit, and unless checked by appropriate legislation, such excess will continue to increase from year to year. For the fiscal year ended June

(Continued ou second page.)



WEAK AND SICKLY CHILDREN, who some from

DELICATE FEMALES, who suffer from the weakness e digestion, parities the blood, stim WEAK AND DELICATE PERSONS GENERALLY.

THE LIEBIG MALT EXTRACT IS & PIETE OF Finid Extract of Main, agreeable to the taste, and free free alcohol. It is really retained to the taste, and free free alcohol. It is really retained to the etomosh and contain none but wholesome and nourishing forgediests. The groute preparable bears on the lace a fine caprawed likeness of dation was Lusses, and a retaining of his Signature, as well as that of A VOGELER & OG. Baltimona Ma. Bole Agents for America.



rangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER. Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels generally costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of leaving undone something which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often mistaken for consumption; the patient complains of weariness and debility; nervous, easily startled; feet cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation of the skin exists; spirits are low and despondent, and, although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, yet one can hardly summon up fortitude to try it—in fact, distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred when but few of them existed, yet examination after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged. SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above symptoms appear.

Persons Traveling or Living in Un-healthy Localities, by taking a dose occasion-ally to keep the Liver in healthy action, will avoid all Malaria, Billious attacks, Dizriness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, etc. I will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no in toxicating beverage.

If You have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals, or sleep-less at night, take a dose and you will be relieved. Time and Doctors' Bills will be saved by always keeping the Regulator

in the House!

For, whatever the ailment may be, a thoroughly safe purgative, alterative and tonic can never be cut of place. The remedy is harmless and does not interfere with business or pleasure. IT IS PURELY YEGETABLE, And has all the power and efficacy of Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious after effects.

A Governor's Testimony.

Simmons Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable addition to the medical science.

J. Gell Shorter, Governor of Ala.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga., says: Have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a further trial.

further trial.

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